# HOLLAND TRUST TO RETIRE.

VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION DECIDED UPON. SOLVENCY ASSURED BY THE STATE BANK EX-

AMINATION-POOR BUSINESS AND FORMER BANKING MISTAKES THE REASON FOR

THE RETIREMENT OF THE COMPANY. The affairs of the Holland Trust Company have once more been brought into prominence by the official announcement that it will be voluntarily liquidated and will retire from busi-A recent examination of the company's books by the State Superintendent of Banking brought the surplus down to small figures, but wed the company to be solvent as regards its liabilities to depositors. The officers of the company assert that its surplus is much larger than the figures of the State banking experts showed, and they claim that not only will the depositors be paid in full, but the shareholders will receive more than the capital the paid in. The final decision to liquidate the company's affairs has followed a practical agreement to do so which was made about two years ago. Since that time the company's deposits have been steadily reduced, and the company has virtually done no new business. The news was received without surprise in Wall Street and caused no

On December 15 Bank Superintendent Judson ompleted an examination, which he says he made in the regular course of business of the State Banking Department. Mr. Judson applied the pruning-knife vigorously, and threw out of sideration many items which had been carried on the books of the company as assets. He marked other assets down below their book value, and after rigid scrutiny reported the company as having a surplus of \$16,000. Bank Superintendent Preston yesterday informed the officers of the Holland Trust Company of the result of the investigation, and suggested the advisability of action, either to reinforce the surplus or to go into liquidation. A meeting of the executive committee was called, and it is understood that they agreed to recommend that at the meeting of the full board of trustees on Friday the company should go into voluntary liquidation. There is little doubt that the trustees will approve the report of the executive committee.

WHAT ONE OF THE TRUSTEES SAID. A prominent trustee said yesterday: "The company will go into voluntary liquidation, and it has practically been preparing for this step for the last two years. The reason for this action is that the company suffered through the conduct of a former officer, who was inexperienced

duct of a former officer, who was inexperienced in banking, and whose mistakes in loans burdened it with much unprofitable property. General business has been bad, and there are many men connected with it who do not feel that they are able to give the company the necessary devotion which its affairs demand. Since the decision was virtually reached to go out of business we have paid off \$2,300,000, and our deposits now amount to only \$700,000. The capital is \$500,000, and there is a surplus of \$500,000. There is not the slightest impairment of capital, and no person will lose a dollar. The depositors will be paid in full, and the stockholders will get back more money than they paid in."

Bank Superintendent Preston yesterday said that he had made an examination early in December and found a small surplus on hand. The company was solvent, but was doing little business. Bank Examiner Judson said that he found the company solvent upon examination, although he had thrown out many securities carried as assets by the company. A large part of these consisted of real estate which had been acquired by the company under foreclosure, the value of which was extremely difficult to fix. Mr. Judson said that he could not recall all the details, but the company had a surplus of about \$16,000. Mr. Judson said that it was doubtful if the stockholders would receive their investments in full.

HISTORY OF THE COMPANY.

HISTORY OF THE COMPANY. The Holland Trust Company was organized In April, 1888, with a capital of \$500,000, and an equal surplus. It has paid dividends as high as 10 per cent, but the institution never held a high position in the financial world. Robert B. Rocseveit was president, but the active management of the company was conducted largely by George W. Van Sicklen, who was a lawyer before he took the place of secretary of the Trust Company. Mr. Van Sicklen achieved a great deal of netoriety in the court-martial of Lieutenant Farrow, of the United States Army, in which testimony was developed which excited in which testimony was developed which excited the considerable criticism in banking circles with received a year's leave of absence on half pay from considerable criticism in banking circles with received a year's leave of absence on half pay from secretary Tracy, and the board in selecting him secretary Tracy. B. Rocsevelt was president, but the active mangard to the liberality with which Mr. Van Sicklen assisted the scheme of the Barnegat Park Land and Improvement Company. Lieutenant Parrow's idea in starting Barnegat Park was to found there an Army and Navy colony. Circulars were ant to all officers of the two branches of the ser ice, setting forth how cheaply they could buy land and build houses there, on easy payments. The scheme was made especially attractive to retired officers. A number of officers did buy land and build houses at the park. After Lieutenant Farrow's court-martial, which failed to convict him, he left the service.

RETIREMENT OF ME. VAN SICRLEN.

On October 21, 1821, Mr. Van Sicklen's resignation as secretary of the Holland Trust Company was accepted, but the Board of Trustees passed strong resolutions expressing its "entire confidence" in Mr. Van Sicklen's integrity and his "high personal character." President Roosevelt at that time said: "The press and really nothing clsc has forced his (Mr. Van Sicklen's) resignation." Mr. Roosevelt himself subsequently retired and John D. Vermeule was elected president of the trust company. The new president set himself vigorously at work to reduce expenses, liquidate loans and put the concern in a shape to reduce its deposit liabilities. All effort was abandoned to secure new business. The deposits were reduced from \$2,500,000 to \$1,413,755 on June 30, 1893, and since that time more than half of these deposit liabilities have been wiped out. fidence" in Mr. Van Sicklen's integrity and his

out.

The officers of the company now are: President, John D. Vermeule; vice-president, Warner Van Norden, president of the National Bank of North America; secretary, James B. Van Woert. With them are the following members of the Board of Trustees: Garret A. Van Allen, George M. Van Hoeren, William Remsen, John Van Voorhis, William B. Clark, Robert B. Roosevelt, James Roosevelt, Charles B. Whiting, Eenjamin F. Vosburgh, Joseph S. Stout, Daniel A. Heald, H. R. Silliman, A. G. Bogert, Tunis G. Bergen, Charles P. Laty, Charles W. Hutchinson, Sir John Swinharne, W. J. Ives, John W. Murray, John W. Vrooman and W. J. Arkell. The office of the company is at No. 23 Nassau-st. of the company is at No. 23 Nassau-st.

CARPET MILLS TO START UP.

The moquette milis of the Alexander Smith & Bons' Carpet Company, at Youkers, will start up Bons Carpet Company, at vorkers, will start up to-day. These mills have been closed for six months. The lower mills will start up later. The carpet mills employ 4,999 hands. The company has reorganized, with F. T. Helder as president, Harold Brown treesurer, and Eugene Clark superintendent.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS. Columbus, Obio, Jan. 2.-Last evening the Columbus Watch Company's property was placed in the hands of Philip H. Bruck as receiver, upon the application of C. T. Pfall and Louis Lindtberg, who

made an assignment yesterday for the benefit of his creditors. His liabilities are in the neighborhood of \$60.00. Among his creditors is the firm of Hardman, Peck & Co., of New-York. His assets cannot be stated accurately.

Chicago, Jan. 2.—The Chicago Toy and Fancy Goods Company's store, at No. 23s Monroe-st., was closed by the Sheriff to-day, on the confession by the firm of judgments amounting to about \$74.00.

Erastus P. Marsh was to-day appointed receiver of the American Building and Loan Investment Company, the concern which was recently investigated and its officers scored by Attorney-General Moloney. The receiver was appointed on a bill filed in the United States Circuit Court by the president of the company.

Nortistown, Penn., Jan. 2.—The Montgomery Iron

of the company.

Norristown, Penn., Jan. 2.—The Montgomery Iron Company, of Port Kennedy, Md., has made an assignment to the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of Harrisburg, for the benefit of creditors. A. S. Patterson, the president of the company, declined, when approached, to estimate the assets, which are mostly read estate. The liabilities, he said, are \$230,000. He did not think the company

ST. NICHOLAS BANK AFFAIRS. A MOTION BY DEPOSITORS TO COMPEL THE RE-

TURN OF FUNDS MAY BE MADE TO-DAY.

turning over the assets of the bank to the receiver, lass, Democrat, IVth Albany District; S. F. information could be got about the impairment of the bank's capital. Mr. Judson said he had not yet discovered how the receiving teller had managed to steal \$42,000 without being found out, and that there were no new developments in the condition of the bank.

there were no new developments in the condition of the bank.

It was said yesterday that the depositors of the St. Nicholas Bank who put money in the institution the day before it was closed would to-day make a motion in the Supreme Court for an order compelling the receiver to pay back the money deposited on that day and collected through the Clearing House. The depositors assert that the bank had no right to certify checks drawn against these deposits. The motion will be opposed by Platt & Bowers, counsel for the receiver.

There is something of an air of mystery about the work of the bank examiners at the St. Nicholas Bank. Until a late hour yesterday afternoon Mr. Judson and Mr. Preston and some of the bank's officers were in consultation at the bank, but they would make no statement in regard to what they were discussing. The looked-for statement concerning the exact condition of the bank was to be ready last Friday. Yesterday morning it was said that a statement would be ready last night, but none was given out, and probably it will not appear to-day.

JUDGMENTS AGAINST S. & T. H. FRENCH. Judgment for \$4,153 was recorded yesterday gains' Samuel and Thomas Henry French in faagains' samuel and Thomas Henry French in fa-vor of George J. Gould, Edwin Gould and Helen Gould, as executors and executrix of the estate of Jay Gould, balance claimed to be due for rent of the Grand Opera House when the Messrs French had it. They disputed the terms of the lease.

MINOR BUSINESS COMPLICATIONS

Charles Keller, doing business as Keller, Lyding & cheese at No. 169 Avenue A, made an assignment yesterday to Paul Koch. He started in business Since then he has had several partners and claimed a capital of \$14,000.

mplements at No. 9 Cliff-st., and proprietor of the New-York Agricultural Works at Boonton, N. J., made an assignment yesterday to John S. Garrison. Schwartz & Graff, wholesale carpet dealers of Philadelphia, who failed there on December 21, filed an assignment in this city yesterday to G.

The Union Chemical Works, of No. 15 Cedar-st., whose factory is at Newark, N. J., has been placed in the hands of a receiver, Morris E. Sterne, on the application of the directors. It was said that the company had been insolvent for more than a year past, creditors pressing for payment. One suit for \$15,000 more are threatened. The company was incorporated in April 1887, with a capital stock of \$160,000, but the officers claimed that \$300,000 had been invested in the business. Louis Engelhorn is the president, and with Dr. F. Engelhorn, fr., owned all but twenty shares of the stock. A receiver in supplementary proceedings was appointed for Louis Engelhorn three weeks ago The liabilities are about \$29,000. The assets are placed at \$155,192.

The Sheriff yesterday received an execution for \$5,695 against the Goodyear Vulcanite Company, of No. 352 Broadway, in favor of William A. Brown & Co., on six notes. The company was incorporated in May, 1890, with a capital stock of \$150,000, succeeding the Sonneborn Rubber Comb and Noveity Company, S. D. Sonneborn being president and treasurer. The company never had any rating at Bradstreet's. The company formerly claimed assets of about \$185,000. The factory is at Morrisville, Penn. The Union Chemical Works, of No. 15 Cedar-st.

#### THEIR PLANS UPSET.

HOUSE OF REFUGE MANAGERS ALL AT SEA.

SECRETARY HERBERT'S ORDER RECALLING LEAVES OF ABSENCE TO INSTRUCTORS MAY

duty Licutenants O. W. Lowry and Charles W. Jungen respectively as superintendent and assistant superintendent of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island may, and most likely will, work great damage to that institution, not only as far s discipline is concerned, but also in many other

carried into effect a scheme that had long been under discussion, that of establishing a naval training school for the boys of the institution. A year ago Lieutenant Jungen, who had been on al-most continuous service for twelve years, also remost continuous service for ceived a year's leave of absence, on half pay. He had had many years of experience in the training of boys on schoolships, and accepted the place of assistant superintendent.

When Lieutenant Lowry's year's leave of absence was up Secretary Tracy extended it one year longer, at the request of the manager of the House of Ref-uge. Last June a naval training plant was estabswain on the training-ship Saratoga, was engaged as instructor. The institution thrived, and several boys were graduated, and places have been promised them. There is at present a class of forty boys who do nothing but attend the naval school. For six hours every day they are taught to make seen on a ship; they are also taught the rudiments of navigation and seamanship.

Lack of funds has prevented the purchase of a

Lack of funds has prevented the purchase of a training-ship, but the managers are so well satisfied with what has already been accomplished that it is possible that in a short time a small sailing vessel will be purchased, so as to afford more practical experience to the boys.

The managers have been so well satisfied with the administration of the two officers that they have been exceedingly desirous of retaining their services for a much longer period. The summary action of Secretary Herbert in ordering the two men back to duty has come with such suddenness that the managers are all at sea, and the discipline of the institution must necessarily suffer. No official notice has so far been received by either of the two officers.

his plans for the future.

The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delimquents was organized in 1824. The president of the beard is Alexander E. Orr. There are 515 boys in the institution at present.

A SUPPOSED CORPSE COMES TO LIFE.

· POMPTON PARTLY CLEARED AWAY.

The supposed murdered man who was taken to Pompton, N. J., Monday night by Professor Albert Robinson, of Paterson, was James West, a pedler, who lived at Black Oak Ridge, on the Preakness Mountain road about five miles from Pompton. The man's features were disfigured beyond rec nition, and his body was horribly cut from his waist upward. Everybody in the Norton House, application of C. T. Pfaff and Louis Lindfberg, who have the body was taken, thought the man was dead. Dr. W. S. Colfax was called in, and after the body was taken, thought the man was dead. Dr. W. S. Colfax was called in, and after the proprietor, E. C. George, of the hotel, funds to meet them with. The total assets of the concern are about \$50,000; habilities, \$250,000. had labored for several hours, there was discovered a slight sign of life in the supposed corpse. springfield, BL. Jan 2.—George W. Chatterton, a cading jeweller and dealer in musical instruments, made an assignment yesterday for the benefit of discreditors. His liabilities are in the neighborhood of \$66,000. Among his creditors is the firm of lardman, Peck & Co., of New-York, His assets annot be stated accurately.

Chicago, Jan 2.—The Chicago Toy and Fancy goods Company's store, at No. 238 Monroe-st., was losed by the Sheriff to-day, on the confession by he firm of judgments amounting to about \$74,000.

Robinson, West was lying along the roar to Paterson.

When West recovered consciousness he was so weak that he was unable to talk much. All that could be learned from him was that he was on his way home on Monday night, when some one assaulted him from behind. He had no recollection seemingly of anything after that.

The opinion of the village authorities is that West was assaulted by either footpads or some enemy. Late yesterday afternoon West was renoved to his home in the mountains. Last night it was reported that he was sinking slowly, and could not live.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Andrews yesterday John A. P. Fisk, the old and well-known restaurant keeper, of No. 76 Broad-st, has made an assignment to George A. Minasian, giving preferences for \$1,000. He had been in business for many years as Fisk & Robbins, at Nos. 24 and 76 Broad-st. The firm dissolved in 1888 and Mr. Fisk took the restaurant at No. 76 Broad-st, and continued it alone. The place, it is said, cost \$30,000 to fit up, for awhile he had an annex at Nos. 78 and \$0 trict superintendent, in place of ex-Alderman A.

Ainsworth, Sulzer, Fish and Bush having first

The following contests for seats of members of Assembly were presented: Michael Conklin against Michael McGuire, Democrat, Richmond condition of the St. Nicholas Bank. The work of County; Amos J. Ablett against Curtis N. Dougex-Mayor Grant, was continued, but no definite Kneeland against William Hughes, Demecrat, VIIth Brooklyn District; George R. Pasfield against William E. Melody, Democrat, IXth Brooklyn District; Henry B. Page against Michael T. Tobin, Democrat, XXIId New-York



City District; Seth Wilks against Adolph Schillinger, Democrat, XVth New-York City District; Albert P. Baillie against Samuel J. Foley, Democrat, Vth New-York City District; Charles A. Maida against Thomas J. O'Donnell, Democrat, Villith New-York City District; Edward R. Duffy against Patrick J. Kerrigan, Democrat, XIXth New-York City District; William H. Friday against James Graham, Democrat, XVIth Brooklyn District; William Dwyer against William J. Plant, Democrat, Ist Brooklyn District; Robert Miller against Patrick F. Trainer, Democrat, XVIth New-York City District; Frank Bloomingdale against William Lasch, Democrat, Ist Albany District; Thomas W. Campbell, against Joseph F. Loonam, Democrat, XIIth Brooklyn District.

They were all referred to the Committee on Contested Seats, the whole fourteen contests being against Democratic members. The commit-



DANFORTH EARNEST AINSWORTH.

tee will begin its work immediately. A meeting will be held at the Delavan House here to-merrow morning at 9 o'clock. It is probable that three sub-committees will be appointed to take up the contests in New-York City, Kings County, Richmond County and Buffalo as quickly as possible. It is said that the committee which will take up the New-York City cases will be composed of Messrs, Terry, of Saratoga, and Vacheron, of Queens, Republicans, and Dowling, of New-York Democrat. The sub-committee which is to go to Brooklyn may be made up of Messrs. Keck, of Fulton and Hamilton, and Gould, of Delaware, Republicans, and McNamee, of Ulster, Democrat. It is expected that Mr. Horton, of Wayne, and Mr. Sheffleld, of New-York, Republicans, and Mr. Harrigan, of West-chester, Democrat, will make up the committee which will look into the Richmond and Eric County contests. It is thought that testimony will be taken in New-York Friday and in Brooklyn on Saturday.

The contests in New-York City are founded tee will begin its work immediately. A meet-

### THE SENATE AT WORK.

CHARLES T. SANTON ELECTED PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

GOVERNOR FLOWER'S MESSAGE RECEIVED SPECCHES OF LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Albany, Jan. 2.-The State Senate met to-day in its gorgeous room in the new Capitoi, and began another two years of life, for every Senator had just been elected to serve a two years' term. It must be said that the Republican Senate which thus came into power was a much abler-looking body of men than its Democratic producessor. But the Democratic Senate always looked as if conscious that it was a thief enjoying stolen clothing and jewelry. Three of the Democratic Senators in that body had not been elected by the people, and it was therefore natural that every man in the fraudulent majority should perform his legislative duties in a shamefaced way.

OLD AND NEW FACES SEEN. There were many legislative veterans, as well as a large proportion of men who had never before been in Albany as legislators, to be seen in the circle of Senators. Among the veteran legislators were Charles T. Saxton, the Republican president protempore; Edward O'Connor, Michael J. Coffey, Daniel Bradley, John McCarty, Martin T. McMahon, John F. Abearn, Timothy D. Sullivan, Frank A. O'Donnel, Joseph C. Woiff, Thomas C. O'Sullivan, Local Rica. Jacob A. Cantor, George W. Robertson, Jacob Rice, Michael F. Collins, Amasa J. Parker, Harvey J. Donaldson, Joseph Mullin, Henry J. Coggeshall and Corneitus R. Parsons. There are twenty Senators who have seen legislative service, and twelve who are new to legislative life. The latter are William H. Reynolds, John Lewis Childs, George A. Owens, Charles L. Guy, Charence Lexow, Frederick D. Kilburn, Charles W. Appleton, Baxter T. Smeizer, Cuthbert W. Pound, Charles Lamy, Henry H. Persons and Frank W. Higgins, All but one of

these new men are Republicans, Several of the Senators had houquets upon their desks, among the number thus favored being Timo-thy D. Sullivon and Frank A. O'Donnel. Upon the desk of Senator Owens, of Brooklyn, was a large floral horseshee. The Senators were sworn tary of State, and by Lieutenant-Governor Shee-han. Then Charles T. Saxton was elected president pro tempore of the Senate, and John S. Kenyon was chosen clerk. This was deemed an auspicious this address which was especially noted was the hearty admiration expressed by Mr. Sheehan of the public-school system. In view of the proposal of Denis A. Spellissey to have a bill passed by the Legislature authorizing the diversion of the public school money to the support of the Roman Catholic parochial schools, this attitude of Mr. Sheehan in championship of the school system was regarded as highly significant. His words are indirectly a repudiation of the Speillssey bill. Mr. Sheehan also, it was remarked, called the attention of the Reublican Senators to the fact that a Democratic Executive is to pass upon their enactments. This veiled threat caused much amusement among the Republican Schators. Mr. Sheehansspoke in part as

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR SHEEHAN'S SPEECH. Senators: The people have confided to your care and keeping their interests, vast, important and in-creasing. From among 1,30,000 electors this body of thirty-two has been chosen to perform high public duties. The acceptance of these obligations carries with it great responsibility. Representing, as you do individually, fixed and determined political opinions, these grave responsibilities cannot well and faithfully be performed unless patriotism and statesmanship take the place of expediency and of views

Broad-st, but gave it up two years ago. His expenses have been large and business has fallen off penses have been large and business has fallen off greatly in the last few months. The place was closed yesterday. At the office of Mr. Minasian it was said that the failure was the result of bad business and the liabilities are but \$15,000.

MALBY TAKES THE CHAIR purely political. That which affects us most is the proper education of our children. Where education is free and universal, there Anarchy cannot live and vice must soon take wings, that its seed may grow in minds uneducated or in lands not yet may grow in minds uneducated or in lands not yet blessed with the virtues of enlightened democracy. nust rest for all time the arch of American freedom, for there lies the generous heart of the greates Nation of the age, welcoming to her shores Nation of the age, welcoming to her shores the law-abiding and liberty-loving people of the earth for with the progress of humanity and the blessings of free American education all who dwell among us must some day feel the charm of her rays as we all now feel the warmth of the God-made sun. I believe it is quite unnecessary to urge upon this body the duty it owas the public of cheerfully appropriating all the funds that may be necessary for the support, growth and unrestricted development of our great common and free school system.

If within constitutional limits legislation can be devised to ameliorate the present distressed condition of thousands of our fellow-citizens, you should not hesitate to act favorably and promptly. If public improvements are to be undertaken, if within proper channels public funds are to be expended, let the work be undertaken at once, that the needy citizen may be able to face the blasts of winter with food and ralment sufficient at least to bring comfort and hope to his soul.

There should be, and I doubt not there will be, mutual interchanse of thought and idea between all Senators upon this floor. Let not the majority think that the minority has no rights, and that its views are not worthy of consideration. On the other hand, let not the minority assume that all legislation coming from the majority carries with it some hidden plot or secret designed for its destruction. There is a majority of Senators here sharing the same political bellef, and as that majority will be held responsible for all legislation by the people of the State, they are entitied, as is the majority in every legislative body within reasonable and proper rules governing amendment and debate, to formulate and control legislation.

Senator Saxton's speech was as follows: law-abiding and liberty-loving people of the earth

Senator Saxton's speech was as follows: SPEECH OF SENATOR SAXTON.

Senators: You have bestowed upon me a great honor and at the same time have burdened me with an equally great responsibility. For the honor you have done me I thank you sincerely; realizing, however, that it will only end in dishonor if I shall fall to meet the reasonable expectations of my fellow-Senators and of the people. I would not take upon myself the responsibility if I were not well assured that you will co-operate with me in every effort to make a useful and honorable record for the session upon which we have just entered. Your responsibility, while it may be less conspicuous, is not less weighty than mine. The duty of the Senate is the duty of each Senator. We may be sure that we have work to do which will demand our broadest and wisest statesmanship. There are complicated questions to confront us, social, economic, political, educational. It is not by any means an easy task to lerislate for the Empire State, with her \$6,000,000 people, her great and growing cities, her varied industries, her enormous wealth, her vast business enterprises. We cannot expect to succeed in that task unless we devote to it our best thought, our most patient industry, our firmest purpose and our highest sense of public duty. every effort to make a useful and honorable record

expect to speces in that taxs disease of public it our best thought, our most patient industry, our firmest purpose and our highest sense of public duty.

I think we are all impressed with the thought that our mission is to legislate in the interest of the people. Their welfare should be our sole consideration. They have committed into our hands a sacred trust. We must administer that trust with clean hands and such ability as we have; always bearing in mind that if we do the right thing we will also do the wise and politic thing.

This Senate Chamber is not properly an arena for the display of our skill in parliamentary fencing, nor should it be made a field for merely partisant struggles. The New-York Legislature will compare favorably in character and efficiency with the Legislatures of other States, but there have been times when nothing has seemed further from the thoughts of the members than the interests of their constituents; when the most animated debates were set in motion, not by great questions of public policy, but by petty questions of party politics. If I understand the purpose of this Senate, there will be but little time spent this winter in making stump speeches or in threshing over and over the straw of the ancient political controversies. We will do the business we were sent here to do as well as we can and as quickly as we can.

This Legislature is but a part of the machinery of our popular government. The power that keeps the machinery in motion is in the hearts and brains of the people. When the people of the State took maters into their own hands last Election Day they gave us an object lesson which is worthy of our serious consideration. For example, they declared in language which cannot be misunderstood that the power they give into our charge for their heards must not be used in promoting the interests of any party, faction or individual. They also made it plain that they want better and stronger for their heards must not be used in promoting the interests of any party, faction or in

it plain that they want better and stronger election laws; laws which must throw adequate safeguards around the bailot-box and give sufficient guarantee that unlawful votes shall not be coast, that voters shall not be corupted or coerced, and that every legal vote shall be counted and returned.

The gross outrages perpetrated last Election Day in various parts of the State have opened the eyes of all good citizens to a great and imminent danger. We all realize that offences against the election franchise strike at the heart of our institutions. The people are demanding of us that we so amend our election laws as to make such offences more difficult, and the punishment of those who commit them more swift and sure.

I will not detain you longer. The people are watching us, and will place their own estimate upon the quality of our work. They require at our hands a clean, practical and economical session. We can only meet their just demands by brinxing to the performance of every duty painstaking care and absolute honesty of purpose.

Governor Flower's annual message was then read.

Governor Flower's annual message was then read. The Republican Senators were glad to see that Mr.

Flower has accepted their idea that there should be nen-partisan boards of election inspectors, and also that the multiple ballot system, the invention of David B. Hill, should be abandoned, and the blanket ballot be adopted. LEGISLATION OF THE DAY.

The Senate passed the bill of Assemblyman Ainsworth appropriating \$200,000 to continue work upon sented a bill appropriating \$850,000, but Senator Sax ton, on behalf of the Republicans, said that he thought it unwise to pass this bill until it had been learned in what way the money was to be expended. The sum of \$20,000 he thought sufficient at this time. It would give employment to every unemployed Capitol workingman for at least two months to come. In the interval the Capitol appropriation matter could be thoroughly investigated.

gated.

Senator Cantor introduced the bill of the New-York and Brooklyn Consolidation Commission permitting the people of New-York, Brooklyn, Richmond County, Long Island City and part of West-chester County to determine by vote next fall if they wish the Greater New-York established.

Senator Lamy, Republican, of Buffalo, introduced a bill restoring to Mayor Bishop, of Buffalo, his right to appoint the Police Commissioners of that city.

his right to appoint the Police Commissioners of that city.

Senator Bradley introduced a bill abolishing the present Board of Brooklyn Bridge Trustees, and authorizing the Mayor of Brooklyn to appoint three and the Mayor of New-York two trustees, to constitute with the Mayors and Controllers of these cities a Board of Bridge Trustees.

Senator Bradley also introduced bills putting the Recister and the County Clerk of Kings County upon salaries of \$16,600 each and abolishing the fee system, as well as bills to improve the Eric Canal under the Seymour plan, and to give home rule in taxation. The latter bill authorizes cities to exempt personal property from taxation. He also introduced a bill for the election of one Alderman from each ward of Brooklyn.

Senator Parsons introduced a bill providing for the use of the Myers automatic voting machine at country elections.

Governor Flower's Message will be found on the Eleventh Page.

MORE RIGID RULES FOR LAW STUDENTS. Albany, Jan. 2.—The Regents of the State University have been informed that a recent decision of the Court of Appeals reverses the practice of nearly three years in the matter of equivalents for law student examinations, the Court holding that a three years' academic course and one year in college will not be sufficient ground on which to issue a law student certificate, unless the applicant has actually passed Regents' examination.

Albany, Jan. 2.-Senator Amasa J. Parker, of this city, according to an old custom of his family, has arranged to entertain the new State officers on Wednesday evening, January 10, at his home here.

REAL ESTATE SOCIETY INCORPORATED. Albany, Jan. 2.-The Real Estate Brokers and Association of New-York City was incorporated with the Secretary of State to-day, with objects to establish friendly relations between real objects to establish friendly relations between real estate brokers and owners; to furnish its members with information as to the character and responsibility of persons destring to rent premises belonging to or in charge of its members; to secure for its members protection against false representation of brokers and owners; to provide for settling disputes by arbitration; to encourage honest dealings in realty, regulate commissions, and promote generally the interests of real estate. The trustees are William A. Martin, William R. Lowe, Charles E. Runk and twelve others.

COLONEL DUNN APPOINTS HIS DEPUTY. Little Falls, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Palmer M. Wood announces to-day that he has been appointed by Colonel Dunn, clerk of the Assembly, to the office of deputy clerk, at a salary of \$1,600 a year.

GLOBE THEATRE FIRE LOSS.

THE FLAMES LICKED UP #250,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY, WHICH WAS ONLY PARTLY

Boston, Jan. 2.—The Globe Theatre fire is believed to have been caused by a defective electric wire igniting the woodwork in the men's coatroom in the front of the theatre, under the balcony stairs. The front of the theatre, under the balcony stairs. The loss on the building with its annexed property is about \$25,000, partly insured.

The theatre property was owned by a syndicate consisting of F. C. Walsh, treasurer; Thomas Appleton, Ir., Fanny C. Appleton, Alice Leavitt, Edward Silsby, George Silsby, S. O. Proctor and William Cogswell.

Cohasset, Mass., Jan. 2—William Hanlon said today that he should cancel all engagements for "Superba" for the remainder of the senson, as it would be almost impossible to make a new set of scenery and costumes within two months.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

THE RECENT HISTORY OF EASTERN EUROPE.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. By Ellzabeth Wormeley Latimer. Pp., 413. A. C. McClurg & Co.

Within the boundaries of Western Russia and Turkey are the only countries in which, theoretically, the monarch is absolute, and they exemplify most clearly the fact that the absolute authority of an individual is impossible. A potentate may in theory have the power of life and death over his subjects, but if he exercises it too freely he is himself assassinated. Both in Russia and in Turkey he is limited by the official system of which he is in truth merely the head. In theory he could abolish it, but, as he would immediately have to put something else equally burdensome in its place. he is fain to keep his absolute authority in his pocket. On the other hand, he is limited also by the social customs of the people, and if he attempts to change these, except in most minute parmuch the same attitude as that of Mrs. Partington brushing back the Atlantic Ocean with a broom. The author of the interesting volume indicated at of the Russian peasant has been transferred from the lord to the village community; that he who was formerly serf to a nobleman is now the slave of the organization to which he belongs. The truth s that he always has been since history began, in bonds to the village, and it was only through the village system that the nobleman could obtain a hold upon him. The tyranny of physical needs caused by changed conditions of life is breaking lown the tyranny of the "mir." But the absolut authority of czar could not have done it. No more could the Sultan set aside the complicated family system of his slavic subjects, nor those of the Mahometans. When these clash he is fortunate

in himself not being a victim of the conflict.

What has happened in past ages in Russia must querors have always sooner or later been driven out, or merged in the Slavic population. With the progress of the centuries this population has become stronger and stronger. If the same race had really formed the basis of the ancient Empire of the East, that empire would not have fallen without hope of recovery. One cannot watch the progress of affairs in Northern and Western Turkey without seeing an ebbing, one. But the weight of it has never been directed. When Voltaire wrote "Candide" the men of that region were known only as cruel, mercenary soldiery, ready to fight for any cause or any man, if they were paid. Voltaire may have supposed that there was nothing else in them save this cruelty and this mercenary greed. But we of later times are beginning to see that these people, so ill understood, had ideals and an order of society perfecting by the burdens which all Europe has agreed in putting upon them. The nineteenth century will be remembered in the East as the one in which Western Europe became conscious that some-

thing better than chaos underlay Turkish rule.

Another thing which the recent history of both Russia and Turkey illustrates is the inefficiency of their semi-Oriental diplomacy, in spite of the traditional astuteness of the East. A little experi-ence fixes in the mind of the Western statesman the limits within which an Oriental can be believed, and it also serves to bring out the limits of his credulity. It would be useless to attempt a ratio between Eastern and Western diplomacy in the matter of honesty, but it is manifest that the Occilental fancy, if less picturesque, has far the wider range. It has a practical turn, which is lacking in the East. When the Emperor Nicholas, before the breaking out of the Crimean War, invented the vividly descriptive phrase of "the sick man," in aiusion to the condition of Turkey, and frankly proposed the division of Turkey, with Constantinople and the outlet to the Mediterranean as Russla's share, and Egypt as England's portion, he should have seen that the valley of the Nile was only an accident in the Turkish problem. The outcome of the controversy in closet and on battlefield has been that England has Egypt, and that Russia still gazes ongingly at Constantinople,

But there is something stronger than diplomacy, It is race. The Hellenic revival, slight as it seemed, the movements which have created kingdoms in Northern Turkey. What the Czar cannot gain by diplomacy, nor even by war, will yield to the ever-increasing pressure of the Slav. The political philosophy of the modern world, which concedes so much to differences of race, will prevent nations from interfering in a contest from which the sub-terfuges of royal or ministerial policy have been eliminated. What is there that can delay or turn aside the gradual spread of a race? Turkey, politiraphy. It is literally a depression into which there a deluge from the Mediterranean if the wall of Western Palestine were once broken down.

The specific unlikeness between the Russian and the Turkish rulers is that the latter are incapable of civilization without being weakened by it. If the Turk could, like his ancestors and like his Parthian predecessors, make his saddle his throne, tolerating but not sharing the culture of subject races, he might still display the victues of the men who conquered Constantinople and thundered at the gates of Vienna. But he no sooner takes to civilization than he becomes effeminate, cruel without being brave, polite without being humane. It is another thing with those gigantic nen of the North. If they do not accept civilization, they certainly comprehend it better than those who boast more about it. In the centuries that have passed they have lost none of their old strength, and yet they have steadily come nearer and rearer to the standards of Western culture. Their march is like that of men to whom the world belongs. And while they are more and more successful in the tentative that dexterity for which they have long been famous in Asia. "All international efforts have been directed toward thwarting Russia's schemes of aggression and to the repression of its 'manifest destiny,' yet it has held the balance of power in almost every crisis of modern European history."

Where the history of Russia and Turkey is separate, the chronicles of the two empires are given in alternate chapters. But when it comes to a crisis like the conflict in the Crimea, then the relations of the two appear in one view. It is then that the reader sees that the Turkish question is really a Slavic question, and can never be divested of its race aspect. So, too, the history of the Balkan principalitles and provinces is really as much a chapter in Russian history as in that of Turkey. The volume s illustrated with numerous portraits.

### THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

FURTHER DENIALS THAT MR. CLEVELAND IS SUFFERING FROM AN AFFECTION

Washington, Jan. 2.-The revival of the report that the President is suffering from some affection of the jaw cannot be confirmed. On the contrary, the report is denied in the most positive manner by close friends of Mr. Cleveland. He was before the and the closest scrutiny of his face failed to show the slightest evidence of any trouble. Beyond the natural fatigue attending a steady handshaking for such a long time, he stood yesterday's ordeal ex-ceedingly well. He suffered principally from standing so long in one position. An intimate friend of the President said to-day:

"There is absolutely no truth in these reports. Their repetition, based as they are on nothing is becoming exasperating, and they hardly deserve to be dignified by a denial. At no time since the President has been in the White House has he been sick a single day. So far as the statement is concerned that his face has been bound up in red flannel on a number of occasions, I can say that there has never been a bit of flannel or any other cloth, not even a bit of court plaster, on his face since the beginning of his second term."

WAITING FOR HIS ANSWER VIA CHINA.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Battle Creek, Dec. 27.—A unique little romance has come to light in our society circles. A young man, considerably imbued with the sentimental, made a proposal of marriage to his best girl. He was not satisfied to make it in the ordinary way, and so he wrote a long letter expressing his undying affection and love and asked her to live in a humble cottage with him. This letter he mailed via San Francisco to a friend living in China, with the request that he forward it to America via England. When the young lady regelved the proposal it had come to her around the world. This was very romantic. No other girl ever received a proposal of marriage in such a way. But now the joke is on the fellow. He expected an immediate reply, yes or no, but the smart girl has decided to send her answer around the world also. The girl, not expecting the letter, did not suffer from anxiety, but the poor fellow is now on the anxious seat and will have to wait the coming letter on its long journey around the world. His nights are now sleepless, and his friends say that he is strangely acting and absent minded.

G. VANNOSTRAND WELL KNOWN HERE

THE MAN WHO WAS FOUND DEAD AT NEWBURG CONNECTED IN A BUSINE'S AND SOCIAL

WAY IN THIS CITY. Gardiner Vannostrand, who was found dead in the yard of his house at Newburg on Monday night, was well known in business and club circles in this city. He had deskroom in the office of F. C. Seacity. He had deskroom in the office of F. C. Seabury, No. 7 Wall-st. Mr. Seabury said yesterday that Mr. Vannostrand had had few business troubles, but that he had been suffering the last few weeks from grip. "If he committed suicide," said Mr. Seabury, "he must have been in a fit of temporary insanity, for he had everything to live for. He was a man of wealth, and since he left the Stock Exchange several years ago he had been looking after his property and interesting himself in schemes which needed capital. I have heard nothing about his death, except that he was found dead with a bullet hole in his temple."

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